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# AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

LEGAL, ECONOMIC, AND ORGANIZATION INFORMATION COLLECTED BY THE DIVISION OF COOPERATIVE MARKETING,  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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## MANY COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS HAVE CAPITAL STOCK

Sixty-nine per cent of the farmers' buying and selling associations in the United States have capital stock and 63 per cent of the total cooperative business is transacted by associations so organized. More than 10,000 reports respecting capital stock have been analyzed by the Division of Cooperative Marketing of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Eighty-five per cent of the associations in the New England States are organized with capital stock, 77 per cent in the West North Central States, 72 per cent in the Mountain States, 43 per cent in the South Atlantic States, and but 33 per cent in the Middle Atlantic States. The percentages of the associations formed with capital stock in several of the leading cooperative states are as follows: Kansas, 92 per cent; Nebraska, 91 per cent; Ohio, 82 per cent; Wisconsin, 80 per cent; Minnesota, 74 per cent; Iowa, 65 per cent; Michigan, 53 per cent; California, 50 per cent; and New York, 31 per cent.

In the case of the farmers' elevators, 98 per cent are organized with capital stock. Eighty-five per cent of the associations marketing dairy products have capital stock; 39 per cent of the associations marketing fruits and vegetables are capital stock enterprises, as are also 35 per cent of the associations marketing eggs and poultry, 15 per cent of those marketing livestock, and 9.5 per cent of those marketing wool.

The 432 Illinois associations and the 207 Ohio associations handling grain, which reported with reference to capital stock, are all organized with capital stock. The percentages of capital stock grain marketing associations in North Dakota, Minnesota, South Dakota, Indiana and Nebraska, are just under 100.

The percentages for the fruit and vegetable associations varied from 8 per cent in Missouri to 91 per cent in Minnesota.

Less than 2 per cent of the livestock shipping associations in Illinois have capital stock, while 31 per cent of those in Michigan are organized with capital stock.

More than 6,800 of the associations reporting regarding form of organization also reported regarding the amount of business transacted in 1925. The data indicated that 63 per cent of the total business was handled by associations with capital stock.

### NORTH PACIFIC PRUNE ASSOCIATION CLOSES BOOKS

During the 1925-26 marketing season the North Pacific Cooperative Prune Exchange, Portland, Oregon, received from its grower-members 2,889,863 pounds of Italian prunes. Nearly the entire quantity was handled in the regular pool, about 239,130 pounds going into the consignment pool. Sales f.o.b. plants, packing deducted, amounted to \$233,657. Total deductions amounted to \$27,200. An adjustment of \$1,809 from the consignment pool brought the net balance credited to the producers to \$208,266. Prices on the various sizes of prunes ranged from 4 cents to 14.7 cents a pound.

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### HOW CALIFORNIA PRUNES WILL BE ADVERTISED

Opening prices to the trade for 1926 prunes were announced on August 16 by the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association, San Jose. Prices on the different sizes were quoted on bulk basis and in 25-pound packages.

The management has decided that for this year, instead of the regular advertising program, more attention will be given to a sales promotion program with just enough advertising to stimulate this work. The program calls for sales promotion work in 450 cities this fall, requiring the services of about 200 salesmen for a period of about eight weeks, depending upon the size of the city. Display material including a reproduction of the billboard poster, suitable for a store window, and a counter display featuring the new 11-ounce can of prunes, will be distributed.

Billboard advertising has proved successful in the past and will be the main form of advertising this year. An attractive poster has been prepared and will be shown in about 256 cities, some of which are in California. In certain sections where the winters are too rigorous for effective billboard advertising, local newspaper advertising will be done. The newspaper advertising is to be confined to small, snappy copy with a good deal of black background, and all these advertisements will be small in size and carried for a longer period than would be financially possible if larger space was used.

In New York and Boston where poster space is difficult to secure the advertising will be confined to subway and surface cars.

The objective for the present year is to secure the greatest amount of favorable publicity for the products of the association with an economical outlay of time and money.

In addition to the one and two pound cartons of Sunsweet prunes two new packages have been placed on the market. One is an 11-ounce can of Sunsweet prunes ready to serve, and the other a two-pound carton, hermetically sealed, lined with parchment paper, and wrapped in a cellophane wrapper.

### OREGON ASSOCIATION HANDLES MANY LINES

Total sales by the Ashland Fruit and Produce Association, Ashland, Oregon, for the 1925 season amounted to \$149,505, compared with \$116,162 the previous year. The association handles peaches, cherries, pears, apples, berries of all kinds, grapes, various green vegetables, and eggs. It also buys supplies. Sales are made mostly in the Oregon and California markets, largely on mail and telephone orders. The 1922 output was estimated at 150 cars.

The association was organized in 1902 and is a stock company with about 300 stockholders. Sales have ranged from \$14,760 in 1915 to \$162,353 in 1920.

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### EXTENSIVE ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN FOR CRANBERRY EXCHANGE

An extensive advertising and publicity campaign has been planned by the American Cranberry Exchange, New York City, in connection with the marketing of the 1926 crop. The sum of \$200,000 has been appropriated for the purpose of calling "Eatmor" cranberries to the attention of the public. The campaign is to cover the next three months and plans include the expenditure of \$65,000 for advertisements in the women's magazines. The leading metropolitan daily papers are to run large display copy, and domestic science speakers at 24 high-power radio stations are to tell American housewives about cranberries twice each week during the season. In addition to this, 30,000 letters are to be mailed to retail dealers explaining this publicity campaign, and a series of lessons on cooking and serving of cranberries will be sent to 8,000 domestic economy teachers for use in their class rooms.

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### FLORIDA ASSOCIATION SHIPS CELERY

Sales of vegetables by the Florida Vegetable Corporation, Sanford, Fla., for the year ending July 15, 1926, amounted to \$634,870, of which the growers received \$583,134, or 92 per cent. Total expenses were \$51,366, including: brokerage, \$16,370; salaries, \$16,003; telephone, telegraph and postage, \$3,770; interest, \$6,364; and many smaller items. The year closed with a net loss of \$4,673.

This association was organized in 1923 with 121 members, all of whom were producers. It handles celery, lettuce, tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, squash, egg plant, and beans, and also buys supplies. Sales have been as follows: 1923-24, \$1,831,925; 1924-25, \$635,560; 1925-26, \$634,870.

Celery is the main crop handled and more than a thousand cars of this commodity were shipped in the 1924-25 season.



### EQUITY UNION CREAMERIES TELL OF THEIR WORK

"Equity Union Creameries: A Record of Cooperative Growth and Achievement," is the title of an attractive booklet issued by the Equity Union Creameries, Aberdeen, S. D., and Mitchell, S. D., as "a medium through which our membership might be fully informed of the progress and development of their organization."

A historical sketch outlines the early history and development of the parent organization at Aberdeen which began manufacturing butter February 16, 1916, and the branch plant at Mitchell which opened on March 22, 1926. The work of the organization is discussed from several angles, statistics and illustrations aiding in the presentation. Several pages are devoted to describing the National Farmers' Equity Union, the parent organization.

The company now has 6,000 stockholders who are patrons, total assets of \$250,000 and a surplus and reserve fund of \$40,000. In 1925, besides a 5 per cent dividend on capital stock, amounting to \$41,553, a patronage dividend of 4 cents per pound was paid to patrons. The quantity of butter manufactured each of the ten years of operation, and the net profits returned to stockholders, are shown in the following table:

Year	Butter manufactured	Net profits to stockholders /a
	(Pounds)	
1916	500,000	
1917	854,191	/b \$ 9,234.63
1918	1,153,396	37,195.48
1919	1,143,880	41,638.71
1920	1,340,115	19,559.08
1921	1,659,260	33,414.94
1922	1,526,245	28,805.97
1923	1,518,779	23,938.84
1924	1,622,765	37,430.45
1925	1,800,291	64,380.02
Total	13,118,912	295,598.12

/a Includes patronage dividends. /b 1916 and 1917.

As the investments in the manufacturing plants to date has not been in excess of \$175,000, the stockholders have received in refunds and dividends in the ten years, \$120,000 more than the entire cost of the plants.

The high quality butter produced is packed in 60-pound tubs and shipped in carlots. At the present time the two plants are manufacturing five car loads of butter per week. Sales are handled by the Chicago Equity Union Exchange, the sales organization for all the Equity Union creameries, including these two and those at Orleans, Nebr.; Lima, Ohio; and Effingham, Ill.

### NEW DISTRICT CHEESE WAREHOUSE IN WISCONSIN

Dairy farmers in the vicinity of Marshfield, Wis., celebrated on August 28 the establishment of a warehouse for the storage and curing of cheese for the members of the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation in that section of the state. The new warehouse is a two-story, concrete and brick structure, with ice-making equipment and four large cold-storage rooms. On the second floor is an assembly hall where the cheese producers may hold meetings. Twenty-four cheese factories have signed contracts for the delivery of cheese.

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### ILLINOIS FARMERS DEVISE MILK POOLING PLAN

A selling and pooling plan on a three-price basis has been worked out by the Illinois Milk Producers' Association, Peoria, and was put into effect July 15. Milk is to be paid for by the distributors according to whether it is used as fluid milk, for the manufacture of condensed or powdered milk, or for making ice cream, cheese or butter. Prices for the three classes of milk will be determined by a joint committee made up of producers and dealers. The distributors cooperating with the association have agreed to deduct 5 cents per 100 pounds of milk from payments to producers. In the case of producers who are members of the association this deduction is paid to the association. When the producers are not members the money deducted is to be paid to the Dairy Council to be used in campaigns for improving quality and increasing consumption.

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### IDAHO CREAMERY APPOINTS EVERY MEMBER A FIELDMAN

"Every member a fieldman" is the slogan of the Dairymen's Co-operative Company of Boise Valley, Caldwell, Idaho, an organization which claims to return to its patrons the highest possible price for butterfat consistent with sound financial operation of its business. Every member is a producer and always ready to explain the plans of this cooperative project.

Beginning business in May, 1925, the creamery manufactured that month 32,916 pounds of butter. In May, 1926, the quantity manufactured was 134,863 pounds. Every churning is tested and, as a superior quality of butter is produced, it finds a ready market in Los Angeles and other Pacific Coast markets.

Real estate, buildings and equipment owned by the association have a depreciated value of \$46,700.

### INTERNATIONAL WHEAT POOL CONFERENCE FUNCTIONING

The second session of the International Wheat Pool Conference was held at Winnipeg, Manitoba, August 18. At that meeting it was decided to schedule the third session for Kansas City, Mo., March 16, 1927. The first session of the conference was held at St. Paul, Minn., February 15, 1926, and was attended by representatives from the wheat pools of Australia, Canada and the United States.

At the recent session attention was given to the matter of publicity regarding the activities of the various pools and a plan of disseminating information was worked out. It is proposed to distribute press releases and to use the radio in setting forth the claims of the pools.

An educational program is being prepared for the March meeting.

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### ANALYSIS OF KANSAS WHEAT POOL SETTLEMENT

An analysis of the 1925 business of the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association, Wicht a, made by the management, shows that the average net price to members was \$1.322 per bushel, after deducting all expenses, the two per cent reserve, and the average freight and country handling charges. This price, it is explained, was determined by taking the total net amount of money to be paid members of the 1925 pool and dividing it by the number of bushels of wheat of all grades and classes in the pool, simply for purposes of comparison.

This sum of \$1.322 includes an item of 2.43 cents which was the average amount paid by the association for farm storage. Some members who sold early did not receive any storage, some received smaller amounts, and some who held their wheat until the end of the storage season received as much as 8.25 cents per bushel.

The quantity of wheat handled by the Kansas pool in 1925-26 was but 2,631,758 bushels, compared with 6,138,112 the previous year, due to a very short crop. This resulted in a somewhat higher charge per bushel for expenses, as it was found impossible to reduce expenses in proportion to the great decrease in volume. Handling charges, including terminal and country storage, insurance, interest and exchange, laboratory tests, and treating weevil, amounted to 6.834 cents per bushel, sales expenses came to 1.218 cents per bushel, office expenses were 1.883 cents per bushel, and the two per cent reserve amounted to 3.230 cents per bushel.

It is reported that more wheat has been received in the 1926 pool than has been received on a corresponding date in any previous year since the association was organized. With the prospect of handling a very large volume of grain this year the management is confident of a better showing than for the season just closed.



### FIVE YEARS OF COOPERATIVE COTTON MARKETING

Sixteen large-scale, cooperative, cotton-marketing associations handled 4,628,720 bales of cotton valued at more than half a billion dollars during the last five seasons. These associations serve nearly 300,000 members located in the cotton belt and adjoining states.

The first of the large-scale, cooperative, cotton-marketing associations began operating in August of 1921. Four additional associations handled cotton during the 1921-22 season and the five associations marketed 352,226 bales with a sales value of approximately \$39,500,000. The second season 10 large associations were receiving cotton; the third season, 14 associations; and the fourth and fifth seasons, 16 associations.

The number of bales and the approximate sales value for the several seasons are as follows:

Season	Number associations operating	Quantity cotton received		Sales value /a
		Bales	Relative	
1921-22	5	352,226	100	\$ 39,500,000
1922-23	10	/b 763,686	211	107,400,000
1923-24	14	928,562	259	138,500,000
1924-25	16	1,102,717	308	137,900,000
1925-26	16	1,481,529	413	137,800,000
Total		4,628,720		561,100,000

/a Unsold cotton estimated.

/b Including 1921 cotton delivered at beginning of 1922-23 season.

The smallest of the 16 associations, which is also the youngest, handled 948 bales in the last two seasons. The largest association in respect to membership, which is the oldest, handled 623,532 bales in the five seasons. Two associations, both of which have operated for all five seasons, handled over 800,000 bales each.

Four of the associations have fewer than 1,000 members each; four, from 1,000 to 10,000 members each; four, from 10,000 to 30,000; two, from 30,000 to 50,000; and two, more than 50,000 each.

Oklahoma, of the 14 states in which the associations are located, ranks first as regards number of members, it being credited with 55,500. Texas is second with 50,100 members and Georgia third with 48,000 members.

### MICHIGAN STORE SERVES SMALL FARMING COMMUNITY

The Farmers' Cooperative Association, Herman, Mich., serves a small farming community of fifty families, all of Finnish stock. It was incorporated in May, 1918, and began business March 3, 1919, with only \$700 of paid-in capital. Very little capital stock has been sold since, but every year the members have put the surplus into the business, issuing shares as patronage refunds. This plan has kept the store on a sound financial basis with no debts of any kind and with funds to buy supplies for cash and discount all bills. The store is affiliated with and patronizes the Cooperative Central Exchange, Superior, Wis.

The store has taught its patron to live within their means and to plan ahead so they will have ready cash for the purchase of necessities. As might be expected, all the members have a keen interest in the welfare of the store and the directors keep a close watch to see that it is managed right.

There are no private business places at Herman and the community building houses both the store and the post-office. Plans are being made for the erection of a modern store building.

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### SIXTY YEARS OF COOPERATION ON LONG ISLAND

Christmas, 1925, was the sixty-second birthday of the Riverhead-town Agricultural Society, Riverhead, Long Island, N. Y. This association was organized primarily "to talk over farming and kindred topics." Meetings were held one evening a week during the winter and were social occasions. At the close of each meeting a president was selected for the next meeting. A secretary was chosen for the season.

Soon after the formation of the association the problem of obtaining supplies of fertilizer at reasonable prices became a serious one. One of the members, who had formerly been a sea captain, was appointed purchasing agent. He chartered a vessel and went to New York City for a supply of guano, which was being handled by agents of the Peruvian Government. As payment had to be made in gold, members of the association were required to pay in advance for the quantities ordered. On another occasion a formula was prepared and fertilizer manufacturers were asked to bid for the business of the society. The result was a saving of about \$10 a ton. The yearly purchases of fertilizer by the association have ranged from 100 to 2,000 tons. Quantities of grain and coal are also purchased.

With the exceptions of five or six years following 1872, when a grange was active, the association has been holding regular meetings since Christmas night of 1863. Some of the original members are still active in the association.

### CONSUMER-PRODUCER COOPERATIVE IN WISCONSIN

One of the large consumers' cooperatives of the country is the Cooperative Trading Company, Waukegon, Ill., which conducts a dairy, a grocery and a meat market, also giving a great deal of attention to educational work. The membership of about 1,000 includes some 60 farmers who supply milk for the dairy business and have subscribed for capital stock to cover the dairy investment.

Available figures regarding the progress of the enterprise are shown below:

Year	Capital stock	Sales	Net gain
1911	\$ 630	\$ 7,265	\$ -----
1912	-----	10,340	-----
1913	-----	14,072	-----
1914	-----	18,465	-----
1915	-----	20,796	-----
1916	-----	37,110	-----
1917	-----	95,241	-----
1918	-----	106,336	-----
1919	7,200	128,303	2,891
1920	7,040	183,079	8,244
1921	9,050	157,560	5,594
1922	19,010	195,212	8,606
1923	24,390	284,153	11,382
1924	32,780	353,442	15,236
1925	37,450	497,205	31,658
Total		\$2,108,579	\$83,611

It is stated that "the directors have been successful in getting considerable new capital each year since 1921." "Savings deposits" are also received and provided an additional \$14,000 at the close of 1925. Further capital is secured by paying rebates in stock instead of cash. This item amounted to \$13,596 in 1925.

Percentages of the 1925 sales credited to the different departments, according to the auditor's report, were as follows: Dairy department, 53 per cent; grocery, 26 per cent; meat department, 12 per cent; branch store, newly opened, 8 per cent; feed 2, per cent. Net gains for the various departments were as follows: Dairy, 5.98 per cent of sales; grocery, 3.40 per cent; meat, 5.15 per cent; branch store, net loss, 1.77 per cent.

(Other information regarding this enterprise was published in this circular July 2, 1923, p. 7.)

BURLEY TOBACCO ASSOCIATION WINS IN HIGHER COURT

On June 22, 1926, the Court of Appeals of Kentucky decided the case of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association, v. Samples et al, 284 S. W. 1069. The association brought suit against the defendants, a father and son, for \$250 damages for failure to deliver 3,000 pounds of their 1923 crop of tobacco. The trial court directed a verdict in favor of the defendants and the association appealed. The defendants claimed and testified that they delivered all of the tobacco grown by them in 1923 to the association for marketing. The association, on the other hand, offered testimony indicating that the defendants had grown more tobacco than they said they had grown.

In reversing the judgment of the trial court, and in stating that the question of whether the defendants had delivered all of the tobacco grown by them in 1923 to the association was a question for the jury, the court said in part:

In support of the action of the trial court, it is insisted that no one of the witnesses measured the acreage or quantity of tobacco, and that their estimates, which are mere guess-work, are not sufficient to overcome the positive evidence of the Samples as to the amount of the tobacco actually raised and delivered to the association. Manifestly, if the association were compelled to rely upon accurate measurements in order to make out a case of nondelivery, it would rarely be in a position to sustain its contracts. All that it can ordinarily do is to introduce witnesses who are experienced in the tobacco business, and in the habit of estimating the amount of acreage and quantity of tobacco, coupled with other circumstances tending to show that the poolers raised more tobacco than they delivered to the association.

L. S. Hulbert.

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RENTS FOLLOW DEED

On June 25 1926, the Court of Appeals of Kentucky decided the case of the Dark Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association et al, v. Ray et al, 285 S. W. 198. In this case it appeared that the defendants entered into a written contract with the association, by which they contracted to sell it a tobacco warehouse. Pursuant to the contract the defendants executed a deed to the association dated February 3, 1923, conveying the property to it. On November 13, 1924, the association brought suit alleging that the defendants "had collected without right and held the rents of the property amounting to \$600 for the year 1923."



The defendants claimed that the contract and deed "by mutual mistake failed to state the real contract between the parties; that it was agreed that possession was not to be delivered to the plaintiff until December 1, 1923, as the property was then rented out up to that time; that they were to have and retain for their own use the rentals up to that time; and that these stipulations were by mutual mistake omitted from the contract and deed in drawing them." These was a sharp conflict in the testimony offered by the association and by the defendants as to the understanding between the parties. The testimony offered by the association indicated that it knew that the warehouse was rented, but that there was no understanding that the defendants were to have the rents therefrom for the year 1923. The testimony offered by the defendants was directly contrary with respect to who was to have the rents for the year 1923. The lower court dismissed the suit brought by the association for the recovery from the defendants of the rents collected by them for the warehouse for the year 1923, and the association appealed.

The Appellate Court reversed the judgment of the lower court and held that judgment in favor of the association for the rent from the warehouse from February 3, 1923, the date of the deed, should have been entered by the lower court in its favor. In reaching this conclusion the court point out that,

The title passes upon the delivery of the deed. The property then vests in the grantee, and unless rents are reserved in the deed they vest in the grantee. If a lease of the land for a year could be shown by parol and so excepted out of the operation of the deed, a lease for 10 years or 100 years might be also so excepted. The deed is written evidence of title, and parol evidence cannot be heard to show that anything less than the full title passed.

In holding that the evidence offered by the defendants was not sufficient to establish fraud or mistake warranting a reformation of the deed, the court quoted the following rule: "Indeed in no case will a court decree an alteration in the terms of a duly executed written contract unless the proofs are full, clear and decisive. Mere preponderance of evidence is not enough; the mistake must appear beyond reasonable controversy." *Gillispie v. Blanton*, 214 Ky. 52, 282 S. W. 1063; *Brothers v. Kirkpatrick*, 214 Ky. ---, 283 S. W. 424, and cases cited.

The decision in this case is in harmony with the general rule that ordinarily a written contract or document covering a transaction between the parties thereto will be assumed to represent the entire understanding and that oral testimony in conflict with the provisions in the contract or document will not ordinarily be allowed to upset the same.

### IDAHO WOOL GROWERS PROPOSE ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

At the mid-year convention of the Idaho Wool Growers' Association, Twin Falls, held August 18, the president of the organization reported that motion picture films showing "the whole year's sheep operations" were being prepared for the use of the association and for loan to educational institutions giving courses in agriculture. It was also announced by the president that a national advertising campaign in behalf of a greater consumption of the products of the sheep raising industry is to be launched. Two of the ideas which it is proposed to use are "Wool for warmth," and "Lamb will make you thin."

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### CALIFORNIA ALMONDS NOT TO BE BRANDED

The membership of the California Almond Growers' Exchange, San Francisco, was 3,536 on August 1, 1926. One hundred sixty new members had come into the association since December 1, 1925. It is estimated that the acreage of bearing almond trees in the state is about 9 per cent greater than in 1925, with the prospect of a better crop than the average.

A committee from the directorate, appointed to investigate the matter of branding or trade-marking almonds, made a thorough investigation of the subject and reported that it did not recommend the branding of individual almonds as a trade-marked package seemed more practicable.

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### SIGN-UP CAMPAIGNS IN DARK TOBACCO TERRITORY

In the September (1926) issue of the Tobacco Planter, the management of the Dark Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association, Hopkinsville, Ky., advises the membership of the association that the time is drawing near when a decision must be reached regarding the future policy of the organization. The association did not receive tobacco of the 1925 crop.

At the present time the association is holding 42,000,000 pounds of tobacco valued at \$4,000,000 and has warehouse property and equipment valued at \$2,500,000. Against these total assets of \$6,500,000 there is but \$2,500,000 indebtedness. The management contends that action should be taken to protect the property and to conserve the growers' equities. Sign-up campaigns are being conducted in several counties.

REPORTED BY THE ASSOCIATIONS

The Northwest Kansas Equity Union picnic and barbecue, held near St. Francis, Kan., September 4, brought out a crowd of 6,000 Equity Union boosters. Four beeves were roasted for the occasion. The meeting held in connection with the picnic was presided over by the national president of the Equity Union and was also addressed by the founder of the organization and other speakers.

It is reported in the August issue of the "Big Y" Bulletin, published by the Yakima Fruit Growers' Association, Yakima, Wash., that the membership of the association has been increased since January by 205 new members with 1,996 acres of fruit. Testers for use in determining the ripeness of various fruits have been purchased by the association and will be used this season instead of the old "thumb" method.

Total resources amounting to \$12,093,982 were reported to the Superintendent of Banks of New York State by 120 credit unions at the close of 1925. This was an increase of \$1,543,975 for the year. Eighty-four per cent of the amount was loaned to members. Total membership for the 120 unions was 68,067. These members owned 1,552,574 shares amounting to \$10,081,748. and their deposits aggregated \$459,156. Twenty-four states now have credit union laws.

The executives of the three poultry and egg marketing associations in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Canada, held a meeting in August "with the object of making it possible to form an inter-provincial board for the purpose of arriving at a uniform system of marketing, and the forming of a central selling agency to facilitate the efficient operation of the three pools." As a result of the meeting "it is expected that action will be taken immediately to form an inter-provincial board."

For the protection of the livestock shippers who patronize the Chicago Producers' Commission Association, that firm has in force \$250,000 worth of fidelity bonds. About half of this sum is for indemnifying the association against fraud or embezzlement of the part of the manager, the cashier, or the bookkeepers. Other bonds indemnify the Stock Yards Company against loss from shippers, and the Stocker and Feeder Company of the Association for freight, yardage, feed, etc. Besides these bonds and the usual insurance against fire and theft, and automobile insurance, the association carries \$10,000 insurance against the forging of checks.



### SUNLAND SALES ASSOCIATION ISSUES YEAR BOOK

The 1926 year book of the Sunland Sales Cooperative Association, Fresno, Calif., consists of 20 letter-size pages, including cover. It is richly illustrated with half-tones and graphs depicting interesting facts connected with the merchandising of Sun-Maid raisins, and Blue Ribbon peaches and figs. One page is given to a chart showing the administrative relationships between Sunland and its clients and another page to listing the officers and directors of Sunland Sales Cooperative Association, its subsidiaries, and principal offices.

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### NEW BOOK TELLS OF CONSUMERS' MOVEMENT IN ILLINOIS

"The Consumers' Cooperative movement in Illinois," by Colston E. Warne, Assistant Professor of Economics of the University of Pittsburgh, has been published by the University of Chicago Press, in the series, "Material for the Study of Business." The work is a detailed study of the many experiments in cooperation in a leading industrial, commercial and agricultural state over a period of fifty years.

Part I presents a historical summary of the cooperative enterprises of Illinois; Part II tells of some spurious cooperatives; and Part III shows the status of the cooperatives of the state in 1923. The appendixes include case studies and other information.

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### SECOND YEAR BOOK OF NORTHERN STATES COOPERATIVE LEAGUE

The second year book of the Northern States Cooperative League, Minneapolis, Minn., is for the year ending June 30, 1926. It contains detailed information regarding the several educational projects promoted by the League, including managers' and directors' conferences, the cooperative training schools of which three have been held, the special course in creamery accounting, the correspondence school in cooperation, the publication of the Northern States Cooperator, a bi-monthly periodical, and the field work conducted by the League. Complete information is also given regarding the League and its eleven constituent societies and eleven fraternal societies.

Sections of the book contain historical and statistical information regarding the Cooperative Central Exchange, a cooperative wholesale serving 44 incorporated stores and 21 buying clubs; the Franklin Cooperative Creamery Association, a milk distributing enterprise; the New Era Association, a cooperative life insurance company; and the cooperative store movement of Minnesota. Tabulated reports for 1924 or 1925, or both years, are given for more than 100 stores. There are also a number of short articles by recognized writers upon cooperation.



NEW BULLETIN FOR LIVESTOCK SHIPPERS

"Cooperative Livestock Shipping Associations" is the title of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1502, recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the benefit of livestock shippers. The origin and extent of the movement are outlined and information is presented regarding organization and operation, with figures showing some practical results. A suggested form of by-laws is given. This bulletin supersedes Farmers' Bulletins 718 and 1292.

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SELECTED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AND ARTICLES

- Balken, H. H. The Wisconsin Cooperative Tobacco Pool. Wisconsin Farmer, Madison, September 2, 1926, p. 7.
- Hunt, Walter J. Getting More Money for Your Cream: Jesup (Iowa) Patrons Find That Better Care of Cream Means Better Butter and Higher Prices. Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, August 27, 1926, p. 3.
- Jesness, O. B. The Farmers' Marketing Problem, and How the Cooperative Marketing Association, Judiciously Managed, Contributes to its Solution. Banker-Farmer, Madison, September, 1926, p. 4.
- Larson, J. P. Growth and Present Status of the Farmers' Elevator Movement in the United States. Farmers' Elevator Guide, Chicago, September, 1926, p. 17.
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